

# The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

No. 34

## HOW IT WORKED IN CHICAGO

Women Candidates Hustle  
For Votes in Primary.

Only Thirty Per Cent of Those  
Registered Cared to  
Vote.

No Chicago newspaper described the scenes at the polls Tuesday, when the women voted for the first time. To get a story that truthfully describes the occurrences at the polls, and the influence of the women vote, the Evening Post takes the following special from the New York World:

Chicago Feb. 24.—A crushing defeat was administered the Hearst-Harrison forces in today's Aldermanic primaries. The Municipal Voters' League won a sweeping victory, losing but two men in the entire city.

Only 30 per cent of the registered women vote of the city was polled. The total in the thirty-five wards was 47,557 as against a registration of 158,524.

Both women candidates for nomination who had opposition were defeated by a landslide vote. They were Mrs. Marie Gerhardt in the Twenty-third ward, and Miss Sara Hopkins in the Second. Miss Marion Drake in the First, and Mrs. Julia Agnew in the Thirty-first, were nominated as Progressive candidates, having no opposition. Miss Drake will oppose "Bathhouse John" Coughlin.

Following the announcement of the result in her ward, Mrs. Gerhardt tonight declared her conversion to the anti-suffrage cause, saying that women suffrage was a bad thing for the country.

Various explanations were offered tonight as to the comparatively small vote cast by the women, the principal one being that they do not propose to align themselves with any of the political parties at this time, wishing to reserve their fire till the election and vote independently.

The woman candidates were all hard at work getting out the vote. "Every inch a politician—and a straight one at that," was the comment heard in the Twenty-third ward as Mrs. Marie Gerhardt, Democratic nominee for Alderman, made her rounds, distributing cigars and smiles to the men and "jollying" the women.

Miss Sara M. Hopkins, earnest aspirant for Council honors, made a snap canvass of the Second ward. She toured the fifty-odd precincts in a big limousine, on the back of which flapped a banner of considerable size. It bore the inscription in the familiar red letters of election day: "Vote for me, Democratic candidate for Alderman."

On each side of the candidate sat her "campaign managers," Mrs. Margaret Oulette and Miss Grace Burdou. Now and then one of them would issue a hot statement, charging trickery, disloyalty and a few other things that "the other side" called "eleventh hour stuff."

Mrs. Hopkins, a tall, gray-haired woman with a firm mouth and jaw, concluded her trip with the customary prophecy of victory.

There was a clash in the Twentieth ward, where "Morrie" Abrahams is running for the seat of his brother, the late "Manny" Abrahams. Mrs. "Manny" Abrahams is also a candidate. Gottlieb Slattery and his wife, who have been separated, met over the ballot box. Slattery is an ardent supporter of Morris Abrahams and the Hearst-Harrison-Sabath clau. Mrs. Slattery is a close friend of the widow "Manny."

"Hooray for Morrie!" said Slattery jauntily to his wife.

"He's as good as you are, and you're no good," was Mrs. Slattery's reply.

"Is that so?" said Slattery, reaching across the ballot box and planting his fist in his wife's face. Mrs. Slattery fell with a scream, and the place was in an uproar.

The woman got to her feet and made a rush for Slattery. They were pushed into the street, still fighting. Then a free-for-all fight started in the crowd. The one policeman at the polling place was powerless in the fishing net of 500 men and wo-

men. As the police charged the crowd scattered, leaving Mrs. Slattery seated on the prostrate form of her husband.

Mayor Harrison was too ill to cast his ballot, but Mrs. Harrison voted, ably seconded by Diana De Vries and Mary Conradi, the Harrison cook and maid.

"The women of the household are going to stand together," said Mrs. Harrison. "We are going to vote for the best man."

"See, we've fixed the booth up nice for the ladies," an election clerk at one polling place said. "Take a look for yourself. See, a looking glass!"

Parting the curtains of the booth reserved for feminine voters, he proudly displayed a small mirror.

Officials of some West Side polling places had trouble separating the husbands from their wives when they appeared to vote. Several wanted to go into the same booth and mark their ballots together. Other husbands insisted on palling aside the curtains to see how their wives were voting.

"Anton, come in here and tell me what to do; I forgot which name you told me," called out one woman.

Mrs. Marion Drake, the First Ward Progressive candidate, put in a busy day, personally visiting every polling place and "sizing things up." As she was the only Progressive candidate in the ward she had no fear of losing the nomination, but wanted to see that the others were "doing things right."

### Unemployed Start for Washington

San Francisco, March 3.—The army of unemployed broke camp today on a vacant lot here and started on the march for Washington. D. C. Twenty-four companies of ninety men each have all the officers of military organizations except that of paymaster. They were led by buglers and drummers. "General" C. T. Kelly com-

### BISHOP BOWMAN

#### DIES AT OLD AGE

Methodist Bishop, College President and "Grand Old Man."

Orange, N. J., March 3.—Bishop Thomas Bowman, formerly president of DePaul University, died here today at the home of his daughter. He was 75 years old.

Bishop Bowman was the patriarch of Methodism in America. No other bishop in the service of that church ever reached such an advanced age. He had been affectionately known for a generation as "the grand old man of the faith."

Sixty-one years of Dr. Bowman's life were spent in active church service. It is the longest record known for continuous church work. He never took a vacation. Thirty-seven years were passed in preaching and in educating students in the creed of Methodism and twenty-four as a Bishop.

His career in the Methodist ministry was begun at the Baltimore conference in 1839. In 1848 he founded and became president of the Dickenson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa. Later he became president of the DePaul University.

It was during this period that he served for a year as Chaplain of the United States Senate (1841-65) and became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. He early became suspicious of attempts to assassinate Lincoln, and was one of the first to warn him.

It was as Bishop that Dr. Bowman gained world-wide celebrity. He traveled 120,000 miles visiting Methodist churches throughout the world. He dedicated 1,100 churches and attended every important conference held during his active years in Mexico, India, China and Japan.

His closing years were spent at Orange with his daughter, Mrs. B. D. Caldwell, wife of the president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Besides Mrs. Caldwell, the Bishop is survived by the following children:

Mrs. George P. Smith, Baltimore; Theodore G. Bowman, Los Angeles; Charles and Thomas M. Bowman, St. Louis; F. B. Bowman, Denver, and C. B. Bowman, Tennessee.

The Bishop's body will be taken to Greencastle, Ind., the seat of DePaul University, where the funeral will be held on Friday.

## BIG DECREASE IN CUSTOMS

Have Fallen Over Ten Millions in February.

Treasury Officials Hopeful Something Will Happen To Stop the Hole.

## L & N R. R. CUTS RATES

Voluntary Reduction of Fare One Half Cent.

New Rate to Save Thousands of Dollars to Travelers and Cause Other Roads to Reduce.

Washington, March 3.—Customs receipts for the entire United States for February fell off slightly more than \$10,000,000 as compared with the same month of 1913. This is by far the most marked discrepancy in such receipts from the months of 1913 that has been noticed since the new tariff became law.

Although no official explanation was forthcoming, it was pointed out that millions of dollars' worth of sugar is in bond in New York, New Orleans and other ports, held for weeks to take advantage of the 25 per cent reduction in duties in force today.

Customs officials here, too, called attention to the fact that, despite this falling off, the administration counts upon about \$50,000,000 a year from the income tax. They are hopeful that the income tax and the increase expected from the new corporation tax will more than offset the reduction in customs.

All receipts for the current month of February amounted to \$43,633,857, compared to \$44,502,419 in February, 1913. The disbursements for the month exceeded the receipts by about \$9,000,000, compared to an excess of receipts for last February, of more than \$1,200,000.

For the fiscal year to date the excess of disbursement was about \$27,000,000, compared to an excess of receipts for the corresponding length of time of the last fiscal year, of \$6,462,178. The net balance in the Treasury's general fund February 28 was \$92,866,647, and the grand total of cash assets \$2,020,153,057.

Youthful Bandits Get Rich Haul.

Louisville, Ky., March 3.—Two

young robbers entered the jewel

ry store of W. P. Brandenburg here

tonight, drove him and his assistant,

Ernest Simcock, into a rear room, at

the points to revolvers, bound and gagged them and took the cash and jewelry from an open safe to the amount of \$3,900. The store was brightly lighted, and scores of persons were passing. A customer who called was told by one of the men the store was closed for the night.

### County and Quarterly Court.

Jason Taylor, colored, charged with breach of peace, verdict of jury, one cent and cost.

Darrel Sullenger, charged with bastardy, verdict of jury, guilty and adjudged that he pay to Gertrude Stevens, mother of the child, one hundred dollars per year for a period of ten years. There were some peculiar things connected with the case and the defendant stoutly maintained his innocence, and many persons believe with him. Young Sullenger has always borne a good reputation and could have given bond, but he voluntarily went to prison for ten days, rather than submit to a punishment for what he believed an injustice. The case is an unfortunate one for both parties, who have always stood in high esteem.

COUNSELLOR MOORE RESIGNS.

Washington, March 4.—John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the state department, who ranks as acting secretary, has resigned and the president has accepted his resignation. For

the present Moore will continue work

here for Carnegie Institute, and later will resume his connection with Columbia University. No nomination was made concerning his probable successor. Recent rumors of lack of harmony between Moore's views and those of higher officials, are unsupported by anything official.

Officials explained that Moore is quitting his position in accordance with an understanding with the president when he became counsellor last May, and they declared the Mexican question had no connection with Moore's retirement.

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# Bowling Green Business University

## BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

The students who went to positions in July and August will earn \$60,000 in their first year after leaving school, and this is almost \$50,000 more than they ever made in any other one year. In other words, by taking a business course they multiplied their earning-power by six. A course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Stenotypy, Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, English, Penmanship or Typewriting can be completed in a few months.

Write the School for Its Catalogs, Bankers Books, Rate-Sheets, Photographs and Other Information.

## SCORPION STINGS.

They Kill Thousands of Persons Yearly in Mexico.

### QUICK WORK OF THE POISON.

The Venom of the Deadly Species, Unless Prompt Treatment Follows the Bite, Will End the Life of the Victim in Twelve or Fourteen Hours.

Four thousand persons are reported to die each year in Mexico from the stings of scorpions.

There are several varieties of scorpions in Mexico, some of them exceedingly venomous and others little feared. In the neighborhood of Tepic the virulent Centuris grecells abounds, but it is little known about the more northern state of Sonora. It is one of the most venomous creatures in the world.

In the small city of Durango scorpions are perhaps more plentiful and more dangerous than anywhere else in the republic. Here the climate is humid and torrid—it is in the "tierra caliente"—and it is estimated that more than 150,000 scorpions are killed each year, with no appreciable effect on their numbers.

A scorpion resembles a diminutive lobster. Some specimens are eight inches long, though the average length is from two to four inches. The claws closely resemble a lobster's; with them the scorpion crushes its prey after dismiling it by means of a sting.

The body of a scorpion consists of several segmented joints, the last five or more narrowing down to form the tail, which curves up forward over the body and terminates in the sting. This busineslike appendage is a horny, sharp spine containing two little openings which connect with the venom gland within the shell of the last segment. In striking the scorpion gives the tail a rapid lashing motion forward in advance of the body and literally administers a hypodermic injection of poison, or rather several injections, for it usually stings repeatedly when it does strike.

In color scorpions vary according to environment. One ordinarily colorless or translucent will assume a brown or limeish shade in dark surroundings. Scorpions live in the cracks of the sun-baked clay, under stones, in the chinks of the adobe huts and in the cracks in the plaster of old frame houses. They prey upon spiders and other night marauding insects. A spider stung by a scorpion may be observed undergoing convulsions before death just as man or human beings do.

Unless sleeping cots are well screened and the supports immersed in cans of kerosene or carbolic acid—water evaporates too rapidly—the prowling scorpion may find its way beneath the bad covers and slieg the restless child. By nature it is a nocturnal pest. In Mexico every one takes a peep in the toe of his shoe before dressing in the morning to insure himself that no undesirables citizen is hiding there.

Contrary to common belief scorpions never commit suicide by stinging themselves to death—at least not in Mexico. In fact, they seem immune to their own venom. Two well matched specimens will battle to death if confined in a jar, stinging each other repeatedly, yet the victor does not die. He tears his antagonist into small pieces with his claws and voraciously devours every trace of the vanquished foe. And the cannibal thrives on the diet.

Some scorpion bites cause little more than burning pain and numbness in the part affected for a few days. But the more venomous varieties cause death, and that speedily, especially when they sting young children or debilitated old people. The lower classes of people suffer more than the well-to-do because of their custom of going about half-naked most of the time.

In serious cases the local numbness and pain or burning extend over the body in a few hours. Then follows a feeling as of a ball in the throat, the victim clutching his throat as though choking on a foreign body. Prompt treatment at this stage will usually save life.

If not treated the mouth soon begins to froth and the eyes become reddened and hypersensitive to light. Within an hour or two the breathing grows shorter and more difficult the body turns blue, the pulse fails and convulsions

soon. The convulsions occur frequently during several hours, but complete relaxation usually ushers in the end.

Fortunately unconsciousness develops early, so that the victim does not suffer the tortures of one dying from lockjaw. The average time required for a scorpion sting to cause death is twelve or fourteen hours.

The treatment of scorpion sting consists of a free incision of the part to promote copious bleeding, then vigorous massage toward the bleeding center for half an hour or more. Stimulants—meaning drugs and not that pseudo stimulant, alcohol—are also necessary.

In villages where physicians are wanting the treatment is applied by "practitioners"—ignorant, self-conceited healers, and many a poor wretch carries scars from the practitioner's crude surgery. Their reckless use of carbolic acid, iodine and similar poisons also accounts for many otherwise avoidable fatalities among victims of scorpion stings.—New York Sun.

Difficulties may surround our path but if the difficulties be not in ourselves they may generally be overcome.—Jowett.

Quilt Calomel; it is dangerous. Try Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that vegetable liver syrup guaranteed to produce even better results than calomel. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Any child can take it with safety. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

1D2y

### Kickapoo Worm Killer Expels Worms.

The cause of your child's fits—The foul, fetid, offensive breath—The starting up with terror and grinding of teeth while asleep—The sallow complexion—The dark circles under the eyes—are all indications of worms. Kickapoo Worm Killer is what your child needs; it expels the worms, the cause of the child's unhealthy condition. For the removal of scat, stomach and pdn worms, Kickapoo Worm Killer gives sure relief. Its laxative effect adds tone to the general system. Supplied as a candy confection—children like it. Safe and sure relief. Guaranteed. Buy in box to-day. Price 25c. All Druggists or by mail.

Kickapoo Indian Med. Co. Philadelphia or St. Louis.

### Western Dealer Imports 36,000 Eggs From China.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—One hundred cases, containing 36,000 eggs, arrived in St. Louis from China today. They were imported by a local commission dealer, who said he could sell the eggs to retailers at 20 cents a dozen and still make a profit. Eggs for the last week have been quoted here around 26 cents.

A member of the firm said he bought eggs through agents in China at 10 cents a dozen, and that they were part of a shipment of 300,000 dozen consigned to various American dealers. He said eggs are being imported into America from Russia, Italy, Germany and France.

### Spring Blood and System Cleaner.

During the winter months impurities accumulate, your blood becomes impure and thick, your kidneys, liver and bowels fail to work, causing so-called "Spring Fever." You feel tired, weak and lazy. Electric bathes—the spring tonic and system cleanser—is what you need; they stimulate the kidneys, liver and bowels to healthy action, expel blood impurities and restore your health, strength and ambition. Electric bathes makes you feel like new. Start a four week's treatment—it will put you in fine shape for your spring work. Guaranteed. All Druggists, 50c, and 100.

H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Your Liver lacks Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Try a bottle today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

1D2y

## WHISTLER STORIES

### Audacity and Sarcasm of the Eccentric Genius.

### THE FAMOUS PEACOCK ROOM

"Jimmie's" Offhand Hospitality, at His Patron's Expense, While Decorating It, the Clash It Led to and the Way the Artist Squared Accounts.

In Mrs. Alec Tweedie's "Thirteen Years of a Busy Woman's Life" she tells this story of Whistler, which she heard at first hand:

The famous peacock room at Prince's Gate was a wonderful scheme of decoration, peacock's eyes on a gold ground being its principal motif. About the year 1880 the late Mr. Leyland, a wealthy shipowner and patron of the arts, had taken this grand new mansion and asked Whistler to decorate a room. Jimmy, poor and out at elbows as usual, jumped at the idea, but no terms were fixed upon. The work began. It was a prodigious undertaking, and the extraordinary and erratic little man gave it his whole time.

"Being at Prince's Gate all day and having the run of Leyland's house, Whistler had a hospitable way of inviting his friends to come and see the room and then he would ask them to stop to luncheon. This sort of thing which began occasionally, ended in being an almost daily occurrence, and Jimmy used to hold a little levee every morning, when three, four or five people remained to luncheon. This became too much for Mr. Leyland, and his plan for putting an end to the campaign was a somewhat ingenious one.

"Jimmy one day entertained four friends. The meal not being announced, he rang the bell for the butler. 'When is lunch?' he asked.

"I have no orders for lunch," replied the man, with a steady air.

"Oh no, of course," replied Jimmy, "not in the least disconcerted, he rang the bell for the butler. 'When is lunch?' he asked.

"I have no orders for lunch," replied the man, with a steady air.

"'Oh no, of course,' replied Jimmy, 'not in the least disconcerted. We'll go along to such and such a hotel. Stupid of me to forget it.'

"But it was enough, and, though he pretended not to mind, and with that delightful impudence for which he was famous turned it off, he never forgave the incident and determined to pay Leyland out. From that day he took his own lunch in a little paper parcel and sat and devoured it when so inclined. On the next occasion Leyland came in to admire the peacock decorations about the usual luncheon hour.

"'You will have some lunch, won't you?' Whistler said. Leyland looked surprised.

"Up jumped Jimmy, fetched his bag and proceeded to untie his parcels, saying: 'It's all right, old chap; have no anxiety. It is my lunch, not yours, and you are heartily welcome to it.'

"When the work was accomplished which had taken so long Leyland wished to pay the bill and asked the artist what was his figure. 'I have worked a whole year and more,' Whistler said. 'I consider my services are worth £2,000 a year, therefore the figure is £2,500, from which you can deduct the few hundreds you have given me on account.'

"Leyland was horrified. 'Preposterous,' he said, perfectly preposterous!

"Jimmy looked him in the eye and drew himself up to his full height, which was not great. 'I beg, Mr. Leyland, that you will accept as a gift the entire work of my life for the last year and a quarter. I can compromise nothing.'

"Once again Whistler bowed and Leyland paid. Whistler's thanks to his patron afterward took the form of painting a life size portrait of him as a devil with horns and hoofs."

Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A., says the New York Sun, told in an interview how when he was studying in Paris for three or four years there was one little artistic group called "Trilby." He says:

"My companions were Whistler, Du Maurier, Val Prinsep, Lamont, Thomas and Armstrong. Of course Du Maurier altered the thing a good deal, but his picture of studio life was in the main a truthful representation of our life at that time. Trilby herself, I believe, was a pure product of the art that's born."

"In many ways the most remarkable man among us was Whistler. If he had only had energy there is no knowing what height he might have soared, but he was incurably lazy. I remember visiting him once at a

nursing home in Paris. He had been working a little on a study in pink enameling. It was exquisite from the extraordinary sense of color it displayed. This was his great gift. He excelled every painter ever known in purity and delicacy of coloring. He rarely finished any work, but he loved to pretend. Just for fun, that his unfinished studies were perfect works of genius. Then he would chuckle when people took him at his word and declared that the very incompleteness of the sketches constituted their great artistic merit."

### Two Sided Paper.

One of the most extraordinary newspapers on record is a weekly published in the little German town of Grimmen. As the place is too small to support more than one paper the Wochenblatt is the official organ of the two local political parties, the Liberals and the Socialists. Half the pages are written by members of each party, an arrangement that seems to satisfy both sides.

The first hour of the morning is the ruddier of the day.—Henry Ware Beecher.

Did you know that Calomel is Mercury, and that its mercurous effects will ruin the system, while Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax is purely vegetable, and can be used with perfect safety? Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

1D2y

### Stubborn, Annoying Coughs Cured.

"My husband had a cough for fifteen years and my son for eight years. Dr. Kling's New Discovery completely cured them, for which I am most thankful," writes Mrs. David Moor, of Saginaw, Ala. What Dr. Kling's New Discovery did for these men, it will do for you. Dr. Kling's New Discovery should be in every home. Stops hacking coughs, relieves the grippe and all throat and lung ailments. Money back if it fails. All druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00.

H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

### REFORMED SPELLING.

#### Dean Swift Railed Against It in the Eighteenth Century.

In the eighteenth century we find Jonathan Swift, whose mastery of prose is one of our delights, writing us the very first article which appeared over his unacknowledged name "A Proposal For Correcting, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue." He lamented that the English tongue was becoming debased, but he attributed the cause in part to the liberties which Dryden and the other poets of the restoration had taken in shortening their syllables by omitting those very "e's" which our spelling reformers would eliminate.

"These gentlemen," wrote Swift, "although they could not be insensible how much our language was already overstocked with monosyllables, yet to save time and pains introduced that harlotry custom of abbreviating words to fit them to the measure of their verses, so that most of the books we see nowadays are full of those manglings and abbreviations." "His turbid," "rebutid," are among the words he finds especially unpleasant.

Swift was further annoyed at a "foolish opinion, advanced of late years, that we ought to spell exactly as we speak, which insides the obvious inconvenience of utterly destroying our etymology, would be a thing we should never see an end of." Also he noted with impatience in 1712, "It is sometimes a difficult matter to read modern books and pamphlets where the words are so curtailed and varied from their original spelling that who ever has been used to plain English will hardly know them by sight." How many of our "new" controversies were waged centuries ago!—Harper's Weekly.

Best Family Laxative.

Beware of constipation. Use Dr. King's New Lite Pills and keep well. Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of West Franklin, Me., calls them "Our family laxative." Nothing better for adults or aged. Get them to-day. 25c. All druggists or by mail.

H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

### Unemployed Men Begging Food.

The residents of Granite City are trying to solve the problem of what to do with hundreds of non-resident men who came there looking for work Monday morning after reading an article in a morning newspaper stating, what was not a fact, that 7,000 men would be given employment, and who did not have money enough to get out of town.

These day the housewives in the north end of town complained that they were being annoyed by a large number of back door callers asking for something to eat.

A woman who lives in the section of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway at Twenty-second street telephoned the police Monday that the waiting room was filled with negroes, and demanded police protection.

Officer Williams was sent to investigate and drove the negroes out of town. They told him they had come to Granite City from other towns because they thought several thousand men were to be employed there.

One hundred and fifty women stood in the crowd at the gates of the Corn Products & Refining Co. Monday morning, and 75 or more waited with the crowd at the stamping mill, expecting to obtain employment.

The police say that a large number of men went there Sunday evening to be on hand for the opening and that many of them had no money to pay for lodgings. Forty-two men slept in the city jail Sunday night until 23 slept there Monday night.

Two men left jobs in Hillsboro, Ill., where they were being paid \$1.50 a day, to get better wages in the "boom district." Israel Washington, a negro living at Dupo, Ill., said that he read the story and walked 15 miles to Granite City for work. He asked permission to sleep in the jail, saying that his feet were so sore he could not walk the streets all night.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 21.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

#### Turtles Tenacious of Life.

About eight miles north of Eddyville there was a small lake made by otters many years before that section was settled up. Turtles and snakes thrived in and about the little lake, which covered some thirty acres. In an early day deer used to come to the pond and "lick" salt earth, and hunters frequently visited the place hunting them.

The lake became known as Shelby's

Pond, around which stood small pine trees, which furnished a feeding and roosting place for wild pigeons. After the land around the lake had been cleared and put in cultivation C. W. Jones became the owner and decided to drain the pond, which he did by removing the dam made by the otters.

At the time of its draining the lake was full of turtles of mammoth size.

For several years after draining the land was cultivated and yielded fine crops of corn, wheat and tobacco. Some twenty years ago Mr. Jones decided to make a stock water pond near the original outlet, and in doing so used mule scrapers in moving the earth.

In performing this work, after cutting down two or three feet deep, his scraper struck a large turtle, and before the work was finished several large live turtles were found embedded in the hard ground. Visiting the pond after it filled with water when the first rain came, eighty-two turtles were found on the mud bank sunning themselves for the first time in many years, having lain embedded in the ground all that time.—Fulton News.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that delicious Liver syrup, has displaced calomel in nearly every home. Good for grown-ups and children alike. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

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## BERRY, THE HANGMAN.

How He Got His Growsome Office and Why He Resigned It.

Berry, the famous English hangman, had an extraordinary career. He worked as a carpenter, engineer and printer before joining the police force. He knew his predecessors, Marwood and Calcraft, and secured the post of hangman out of 1,400 applicants. It is said that Berry was chosen as hangman by the sheriffs of London through an answer he gave to a question about hanging a man he knew to be innocent. "Would you hang that gentleman over there?" he was asked. After looking at the executioner, a venerable, gray bearded figure, Berry is alleged to have replied: "I would hang the lot of you. The crime would not be mine, but the law's."

And yet Berry finally gave up his office as hangman because the execution by him of two innocent persons got on his nerves.

The first case was that of a farm lad, aged about eighteen, accused of shooting a policeman. The boy protested his innocence to Berry up to the last moment, but was duly executed. Some time after this Berry hanged the Netherby hall murderers, one of whom just before he died told Berry that it was he who had shot the policeman for which crime the boy had been executed.

The second case was that of Mary Leffley of Lincolnshire, who was accused of poisoning her husband with arsenic. She, too, protested her innocence, but was hanged. Some years later a farmer dying of cancer confessed the crime. He said he had had a quarrel with John Leffley, and when both John and Mary were out he had entered their cottage and put arsenic in a milk pudding which had been prepared for John Leffley's dinner.

It was on account of these two grave miscarriages of justice that Berry ultimately turned evangelist. He was persuaded to go to a mission meeting at Bradford and there announced his conversion.—London Tit-Bits.

## GEMS IN A VACUUM.

They Take on an Added Brilliance and Fairly Glow.

The jewelers of ancient Egypt knew more than modern craftsmen about treating gems so that they would shine and sparkle. Such gems as the emerald, garnet and jacinth were livelier and more luminous in the days of the Ptolemies than they can be made today. It is known that the diamond, ruby, emerald and kunzite become more phosphorescent or fluorescent under certain circumstances.

Gems exhibit the liveliest phosphorescence in vacuum tubes. Even in rarefied air some diamonds give out a blue light, which is not present in a denser atmosphere. In a vacuum a diamond of four or five karats gives as much light as a candle. The color of the light differs not only with the origin of the diamond, but with the facets of the same diamond. Maskelyne made a collection of diamonds which glowed in a vacuum with nearly all the colors of the spectrum. An uncut stone which was roughly cube shape, with truncated corners and edges, emitted orange yellow light from the faces of the cube, pale yellow from the corners, and lemon yellow from the flat edges.

Next to the diamond stands the ruby as highly phosphorescent in a vacuum. The ruby emits a beautiful red light, as though it were incandescent. Kunzite shines with a golden yellow or yellow tinged with rose. The emerald shines with a crimson light. The same gems become phosphorescent under the influence of radium. The ultraviolet rays also produce luminosity in gems.

It is well known that rubies from the mines of Burma are more valuable than those from neighboring Shan. Externally they look much alike, but under the ultraviolet rays the Burmese stones which are called oriental rubies glow like red embers, while the Shanese rubies look almost black.—Independent.

## Ireland's Coney Island.

Coney Island is a good old Irish name, which will be news to a vast majority of people who visit that part of the greater city. Brooklyn newspapers have asserted the name was adopted from small animals which made their homes in the sand. But the will of Viscount Charlemont, who died last summer, aged eighty-three, directs that he shall be buried at Coney Island, Longue Neuse, Ireland, and provides a nunnery for the upkeep of the "old tower," which had been in the possession of his family many generations.—New York Post.

## Warm Suggestion.

Crusty Customer—Gimme a pound o' sulphur. How much is it? Dringiat—Fifteen cents a pound. Crusty Customer—What! Hang it, man, I can get it across the street for 10 cents. Druggist (in disgust)—Yes, and there's a place where you can get it for nothing.—Kansas City Star.

## The Duchess' Philosophy.

The old Dutchess of Cleveland invited her to her husband's funeral and told him to bring his gun with him when he came, adding, "We are old, we must die, but the pheasants must be shot."—Sir Algernon West's Reminiscences.

## Outstripped It.

"As I recall things, you once had a future before you," said the old friend. "Yes," replied the fate tossed man, "but, you see, I lived so fast that I got ahead of it."

Conscience and wealth are not always neighbors. Messenger.

## NOT A GOOD JAILER.

Still, the Burman Sentry Was Some-what in a Quandary.

The warders in Burmese jails are nearly always men from the Punjab and northern India. They are large and muscular, but the principal reason for selecting them is that they are not Buddhists. The Burman is sometimes employed as a warden, but his Buddhist education often causes his prejudices to come in collision with his official duties, as in the case of one warden.

A phonyee, or Buddhist priest, in jail for stealing, had been placed in solitary confinement for disobeying the prison rules. His influence as a priest had persuaded a Burman warden to procure him some betel nuts, which, being discovered in his possession, caused his punishment.

The stone cell in which the priest was confined had a plank supported at both ends by insertion into slots in the walls. The plank served as a bed, and at night the priest jumped on it again and again in order to force the ends out of the shallow sockets.

The Burman sentry peeped into the aperture of the door and asked him to desist.

The convict replied that he was a priest and, as such, forbidden to sleep upon raised bed.

By this time he had got the board free and, to disarm the sentry's suspicion, lay down upon it and feigned sleep. The sentry returned to his post, but a few hours later he was alarmed to see the phonyee walking softly down the passage. He had used the board as a lever to force out two of the bars in the door and had managed to squeeze himself through the aperture.

The sentry, a Buddhist, was embarrassed. To lay violent hands upon the holy convict was out of the question; to allow him to escape would bring punishment upon himself. As the passage doors were locked and the priest safe for the present, the sentry ventured to remonstrate with his charge on the inappropriateness of his behavior.

The tramp of the relief guard was heard outside. The sentry knelt and implored the priest to return to his cell. The door opened upon the tableau—a uniformed sentry in an attitude of supplication before a convict.

If a painful moment comes while you are sitting in the chair you can relieve it instantly by taking a long breath. Try it and see.—Leslie's Weekly.

## AFRAID OF THE DENTIST?

Here Are Some Hints That May Help You Through Your Ordeal.

Everybody dreads the dentist. The bravest heart quails at the thought of the man with the forceps. One who has been through many trying experiences with the dentist and who has made a study of efficiency in all directions claims to have made some discoveries that ought to be helpful to all. Here are some of his suggestions. Your siege in the dentist chair will be greatly lightened if you will remember a few things:

Keep the throat moist by gargling from time to time as you sit in the chair with water mixed with some anesthetic preparation of an ordinary character such as every dentist has at hand.

It is not a bad idea before you go to a dentist to take a bit of chewing gum in the mouth to promote a free flow of saliva. If the gum has a flavor that will be helpful and will check the tendency to dryness of the throat and the tickling sensation that follows.

Carry a large handkerchief with perfume or cologne on it, which you can hold in your hand and inhale the cologne whenever you have a moment's rest. You will find it very refreshing. While the dentist is at work the handkerchief will give your fingers something to clasp. This may help to divert your attention from the work on your teeth.

Relieve the strain upon your throat at every opportunity while the dentist is changing his instruments by lifting your head from the chair—for even a slight moment—and taking a deep breath. Shut your eyes and think of some problem, some particular friend or of some one in whom you are deeply interested. This will divert your thought from the dentist's work.

Remember that most of the pain we fear we can escape. In these days dentistry is less painful than ever before. It will probably never be entirely painless, yet much of the work of the dentist is now done without inflicting pain, though, of course, it is always unpleasant to have any one operating with steel instruments in your mouth.

If a painful moment comes while you are sitting in the chair you can relieve it instantly by taking a long breath. Try it and see.—Leslie's Weekly.

## HAND AND MOUTH.

Tests Two Managers Used to Get the Right Kind of Employees.

"How do you pick out your stenographers? By their clothes or for their looks?" asked the sales manager of the correspondence department.

"By neither. Just by their hands. I look at those much more carefully than I do at their faces. A combination of rings and ink stains, or rings and carelessly kept nails, means that the girl cannot have the job."

"It is simple enough when you come to think of it. The girl who takes pains to keep her hands immaculate and her nails trimmed will turn out letters that are just as carefully neat. If she has a white, clean, well kept hand she will be a good employee, and you are welcome to the information. It took me some years to discover it for myself. How do you pick out your salesmen?"

"Not by their hands," laughed the sales manager, "but by another physical characteristic. I pick them out by their mouths."

"Every man who applies has recommendations. I never read them. If a man's jaws close with a snap when he talks that man has opinions that are strong and can put up a good argument. He will put up a good argument with our customers and a convincing one."

"On the other hand, if he closes his mouth loosely or his jaws wobble when he utters a sentence he will put up a lame and uncertain line of argument with an obstinate customer, and obstinate customers are the ones we are after. Take a look at the jaws of the men who have been great vote getters and politicians, and you will see what I mean. It's a simple thing after all, isn't it?"—New York Sun.

## A Fable, Partly.

A fox met a monkey. "Why is it?" said the fox, "that human beings like you and don't like me? We are both thieves by nature—and yet they hunt me with dogs but make a pet of you."

"The answer is easy," answered the monkey. "True, we are both thieves, and you are wiser than I am, but I make 'em laugh, and they don't care whether I steal or not, and they don't care whether I am a fool or not."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Inside Information.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?"

"Appendicitis, my son," answered the deep thinking father, "is something that enables a doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Queered Herself.

"Do you permit old ladies to kiss your baby?" asked the one who was still trying to appear girlish.

"Oh, yes," replied the proud young mother. "Go ahead and give the little dear a smack!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Foretelling the Future.

Mrs. de Style—So your baby girl is three weeks old. My, how time flies! Mrs. Gumbuster—Yes. Just think in thirty years from now she will be twenty-one years old!

## Rubber From Lettuce.

Rubber of good quality can be made from wild lettuce, one species of which contains 2.13 and another 1.58 per cent of it.

Lettuce, Radish, Tomato and a full line of vegetables.

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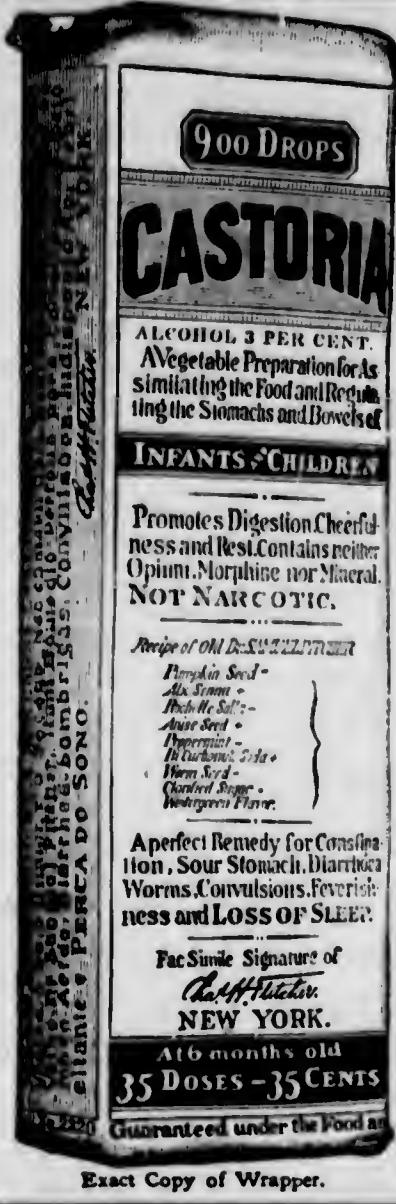
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#### A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

The Creature in the Bed Didn't Attempt to Fight Back.

A young Hindoo tells an amusing story of his first visit to London. His hostess, mindful of the great change in climate to which the traveler had been subjected, wished to make him as comfortable as possible. Accordingly, when she prepared his room for the night, she put into his bed a rubber hot water bottle, a contrivance quite unknown in India.

The young man awoke, undressed and got into bed. As he did so his feet encountered a smooth, warm object which he supposed to be some kind of animal. In terror he leaped from the bed and groped about for the light. Unaccustomed to his surroundings, he was a long time in finding it, and at every step he trembled lest the unknown creature should attack him.

At length he found the light and looked about vainly for a weapon. He was on the point of calling for help when he thought of trying the closet. There he found several canes. He selected the stoutest of them and resolved to try conclusions with the intruder.

He approached the foot of the bed, where he was somewhat protected by the footboard, and raised his weapon for a speedy blow, while with his left hand he grasped the bedclothes and began cautiously to turn them down. Then, nervous himself for a final effort, he tore the clothes from the bed and struck viciously at this comical little six foot cyclone, as we were disposed to regard it.

One blow was enough to convince him that the "animal" was lifeless and always had been. His terror gave place to amusement, and after he had his laugh over he went back to bed and enjoyed undisturbed repose until morning.—*Youth's Companion*.

#### STYLE IN OLD ST. LOUIS.

Dress of the Men and Women There In Colonial Times.

Monette, in his history of the valley of the Mississippi tells of the habit of dress which prevailed in St. Louis in colonial days. Here is what he has to say:

"The leggings were of coarse linen in summer and of deerskin in winter. The principal garment for the men in cold weather was generally a coarse blanket capote drawn over the shirt and long vest. The capote served the double purpose of cloak and hat, for the hood attached to the collar behind hung upon the back and shoulders as a cape, and when desired it served to cover the whole head, and especially among the boatmen, voyageurs and corsairs de bate the head was enveloped in a blue handkerchief, turban-like, as a protection from the solar heat and noxious insects."

"The same material, of lighter quality and fancy colors, wreathed with bright colored ribbons and sometimes flowers, formed the fancy headress of the females on festive occasions. At other times they also used the handkerchief in the more patriarchal style."

"The dress of the matrons was simple and plain. The old fashioned short jacket and petticoat, varied to suit the diversities of taste, was the common overdress of the women. The feet in winter were protected by Indian moccasins or the more unwieldy clog shoe, but in summer and in dry weather the foot was left uncovered and free except on festive occasions and holidays, when it was adorned with the light moccasin, gorgeously ornamented with brilliants of porcupine quills, shells, beads or lace ingeniously wrought over the front instead of buckles and on the side flaps."—*St. Louis Times*.

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We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and secondhand pianos of all kinds, made in every country for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber ..... \$110.00  
Stetson ..... 92.00  
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Kimball ..... 95.00  
Starck ..... 195.00

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#### England's Mother Church.

The oldest frequented church in England is probably St. Martin's, at Canterbury, and you may call it the mother church of England. Walk up from the outskirts of the city and you will pass the font which gave baptism to King Ethelbert 1,300 years ago. The font still stands, the worshippers still mount the slope, and one considers whether it was Augustine or Bertha who dragged the king and husband to that font.—*London Answers*.

#### Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid is usually disseminated by means of impure water, milk or food and sometimes by flies, but we must not forget that, as Koch said, "there is another source of infection of typhoid fever man." It is fellow creatures of ours who are responsible for its spread. Typhoid fever is a disease of dirt. Unclean habits cause typhoid fever. Be therefore clean and help others to be clean.

#### All Treatment Experimental.

All treatment, however carefully chosen, is in the nature of an experiment, writes Dr. F. M. Sandwith in the *Clinical Journal*, for none can know the exact effect of any treatment or drug on any individual patient until he has tried it. A drug may suit ninety-nine persons but be injurious to the one hundredth because of some idiosyncrasy.

#### Football Language.

"Four-eleven-forty-four," remarked the halfback border. "What's that?" inquired the ribbon clerk border.

"Excuse me. That's the football signal for the forward pass. I'd like the butter!"—*Kansas City Journal*.

#### Mixed Praise.

Customer—Why, I thought you called me "the old!" Oster—Sure, I do, never holler, and that's the name he's had for the last twenty years, and he sticks to it like a respective baste, the very same as yourself.—*London Punch*.

#### WHIRL OF THE WILLY WILLY.

Fearful Force of the Miniature Cyclones of Australia.

Writing in Harper's Magazine, Norman Duncan tells of his first experience with the whirlwinds of the Australian desert:

"All at once a diminutive whirlwind took life under our very feet and went swishing and swirling to the east.

"'What's that?' cried the artist, astounded.

"It might have been a partridge whirling to new cover.

"'A little willy willy,' said the bushman.

"It was a singular phenomenon. Its force and activity were amazing, and the noise it made—the swish and hum and crackle of it—astonished us no less.

"We watched its erratic course. Its outline was definite. Its path no man could guess. And it moved swiftly, only occasionally stopping in indecision to spin like a top. It darted, it swerved. It circled. Had it returned upon its tracks—and there was no certainty that it would not immediately do so—we should have taken to our heels! It was so visible and small that, having short warning, we might have leaped aside and escaped. And a man would earnestly desire to elude it.

"It had a fearsome violence; it caught up the twigs; it scattered the pebbles; it tore at the scrub; it gathered a cloud of dust.

"When at last it vanished, a thick, red mist, high in the air, we laughed heartily at this comical little six foot cyclone, as we were disposed to regard it.

"Traveling subsequently in the midst of a host of these small winds, we had no laughter left.

"Precisely speaking, the willy willys are those destructive cyclones which originate in the ocean to the north of the continent and, blowing to the southwest, fall heavily on the northwestern Australian coast from December to March. Off Ninety Mile beach, near Broome, the pearl fishers call them Cockeyed Bolts. Five years ago two visitations of the willy willys sent sixty luggers to the bottom and accounted for the disappearance of 300 men and more. It is now the custom of the pearlers to lie discreetly in harbor during the willy willy season. If, however, the great willy willy, instead of following the coast line in a southerly direction, deviates to the east, as sometimes happens, it crosses the continent to the great Australian bight, on the south coast, and its course is marked by torrential rains. A fall of as much as twenty-nine and one-half inches has been recorded. All the dry lands—where, too, we traveled—are in this way sometimes refreshed."

**She Made Her Point.**

"Dearie," said the young married man, "I have to go to New York on business. It will only take a day or so, and I hope you won't miss me too much while I'm gone, but"—

"I won't," answered his young wife positively, "because I'm going with you."

"I wish you could, dear, but it won't be convenient this time. What would you want to go for anyhow? I'm going to be too busy to be with you, and—"

"I have to go. I need clothes."

"But, darling, you can get all the clothes you want right here on Euclid Avenue."

"Thank you. That's all I wanted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### Logic Below Stairs.

A country gentleman recently had his house fitted with electric bells, and, giving instructions to his servant, he said, "Now, I want you to understand me clearly, Joseph, that when I ring once I want you, and when I ring twice I want Maggie, the housemaid." The bell rang. Joseph never moved. Presently it rang again, and Maggie hurried to her master, who was very angry. "Why didn't that rascal Joseph come when I rang for him?" demanded the gentleman. "Why, sir," answered Maggie. "Joseph was busy reading the paper when he heard the first ring, and he said to me, 'Now, Maggie, wait until master rings again, and then it will be you he wants!'"—Pall Mall Gazette.

#### Anecdote With a Moral.

"I used to know twin brothers. They looked exactly alike in their youth, but one of them got rich, while the other remained poor. One developed a discontented expression; the other always looked happy."

"Well, you can't blame the poor brother for looking discontented."

"You have it twisted. It's the rich brother who looks discontented."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

#### Influence of Feminine Dress.

Few men realize the influence that dress has upon them. Man thinks that he is an unbiased being, open to conviction, to sound logic. Fond delusion! He is open to nothing except to the eloquence of a few yards of silk and to the persuasion of soft laces.—London Graphic.

#### Too Swift For Him.

"Do any of the good things you hope for come to pass?"

"They all come to pass, but they come and pass so bloomin' swift, I can't grab 'em!"—Saturday Journal.

#### Virtue of Hospitality.

Hospitality solves and annuls even the most serious antagonisms that exist between races. This glorious and beautiful and sacred rite makes all men brothers.—London Punch.

If some folk the pain they thoughtlessly give to others they would never feel well.

## You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

## GARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

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*Is the Housewife's  
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**WHAT** so tempting to the laggard appetite as a light, flaky, fruit short cake or a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect short cake, biscuit and muffin, and improves the flavor and healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-bread and short cake more digestible and nutritious, at the same time making them more attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation all the year round of perfect foods.

#### Dr. Warden on Roads.

Concord, Ky., March 2—Editors

**R**ecord—Since writing the article, title "On The Road Question," and publishing on the 13th ult. and signed "N. P." I have learned that some officials and others who have received money from the county, were disturbed at the article and went to trouble to learn who wrote it. wrote it and I will not cause them such trouble again. Also I have been told that the "Finance Committee," referred to in an article, title "Want to Know" and signed "A Tax Payer," and published on the 20th ult. "charged me up" with writing it.

I did not write the article of "A Tax Payer," and I do not know who did said in fact I did not know there was such an office created as a "Finance Committee" until after I was informed that I was accused of writing A Tax Payer's article.

However, I endorse in full, every word of "A Tax Payer's" article, except I read it that this Finance Committee was paid \$400. Instead of \$300.

"A Tax Payer" has it, I am sure, "A Tax Payer," I am greatly surprised at the amount of money it takes to run the county and I would very much like to know what some of our county officers do for the county for the many large amounts of money that they receive besides their regular fees, and I am disappointed, along with many others, because of no one answering "A Tax Payer" to tell what the "Finance Committee" did. I understand that the magistrates of the county, together with the county judge are the Fiscal Court, of the county, and that these men intend to run and manage all the county business including the financial business of the county and for their services the magistrates are each paid \$2. a day for each day of service, but I don't remember what the county judge is paid.

Now the people of the county pay for this and all other expense of the county, under the familiar name of tax, and I know that many people want to know what the "Finance Committee" did for which they received \$400. and I think it but fair that they should know.

Certainly \$2. a day was some three times what a magistrate could make on that and as this \$2. a day paid in full, all they did for the county than when they had the office of the Finance Committee, what did they get? Did the magistrates get \$75,000? How did the other members of the court get? All just to say, for the roads to be divided? Last year there were some men here who kept a team on the road that belonged to a horse trader here; this outfit would go out on the road to work each day, returning at night, and going some days as far as 12 miles and the result can estimate the time lost in traveling. This outfit cost the country by some \$1,000 a day and the horse trader insisted to a man here that he had a pension and was fastening his team on the road; and this was continued during almost, if not all, the summer and fall.

I think that it is useless and shameful in road work, to have one man to drive the team, one to plow, one to load the scraper, one to unload it, one to level the dirt and one

to show where to put it. I fear that the county road work business is in the hands of politicians. A man said to me that I was right in this contention of the county business. "But," said he, "I am promised a job to road engineer some roads and if I don't get the job I will be with you. Now, I think there are too many officers in the county and that each official is paid entirely too much money. Compare it with what the farmer gets."

It appears to me that so much money has been paid out by the Fiscal Court, and paid in such manner as to cause one man, at least, to think that the getting of the people's tax money at Hartford was a race or grab game and in that way it was honest and right for one to get all they can, regardless of whether they have done anything for the money or not. I think it is very necessary for the tax payers of the county and especially the farmers, to get busy and investigate and learn more about how the business of the county is managed and to see that their tax money is properly and economically used, which you have the right to do. Judge Wilson said that himself and other members of the Fiscal Court were going to do all they could to please the people of the county. I think this good, and that the people should let Judge Wilson know their wants by petition.

Last summer I had occasion to travel a road several times in as many days and while so traveling I saw women washing by the piece, women weaving by the yard, women taking eggs and chickens to market by the dozen and pound, men making corn and tobacco by the bushel and pound, and men lying in the shade on the road side, by the day; and these road men's "per diem" to be paid with a part of what these men and women got by the bushel, yard, dozen, bushel and pound.

My object in writing this is to call the attention of the people to the county business, in the hope that men in all parts of the county will study and form plans by which the people will get more benefit for their money. I have given my belief as to what should be done to some extent, but I think there are others in the county more able than I. I have no ill will for any one and I don't want to hurt the feelings of any one and I won't do all I can to relieve the good men, women and children of Ohio county from a hardship that is gradually growing worse.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. M. WARDEN.

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

#### SINGING TO A PHONOGRAPH.

One of the Most Trying Ordeals in an Opera Artist's Career.

Specialty constructed violins, cellos, tubas, drums and reed instruments are required as accompaniment to the grand opera singer when he or she essays to waft the voice upon a phonograph record. And it is safe to say this singing to the phonograph is the most trying ordeal in the artist's career.

Singers like Caruso, Melba, Farrar, Amato and a host of others are united in declaring the singing records is the hardest work they ever have undertaken. They are bereft of their audiences that inspire confidence, and they necessarily must be careful to avoid false notes or inflections. The slightest clearing of the throat or the muffled shuffling of feet will spoil a record. And then it all has to be done over again.

The singer is ushered into a great barnlike room, curtained off at one end. Through this curtain protrudes a gigantic brass horn, suspended from the ceiling. It is attached to the phonograph record.

It is then the singer notices a bevy of musicians, but with instruments the like of which he never has seen in any theater. The violins are of different shapes from the instruments with which he is familiar. The horns are of varied shapes, and to each is attached a little funnel that points in the direction of the large recording horn. This is to concentrate the sound.

The conductor sits on a platform high above his musicians and the singer. Thus he offers no obstruction to the free transmission of the sound waves. The singer is stationed upon a platform and close to the mouth of the horn.

A red light flashes, the musicians pour forth light, soft melody, for which their instruments are particularly designed, and the grand opera artist loosens his vocal cords; his tone must be steady and strong. The slightest variation is recorded upon the wax record, and a trivial noise may spoil the performance. Once he has finished, the record is placed upon a producing machine and played over to detect faults. These errors are pointed out and the singer released to prevent them. Again he repeats the song, and perhaps a dozen times he is forced to sing before a perfect wax impression is obtained.

Great grand open artists are paid thousands of dollars for a series of records, and the sale of these brings millions to the manufacturers.—Indianapolis Star.

#### "PRINCE OF SPIES."

**H**e Was a Young Alsatian in the Service of Napoleon.

To those who look with contempt upon spies and such as profit by their labors it comes as a surprise to learn that Napoleon, the greatest of all masters of war, owed to his excellent service of spies not a few of his most brilliant victories.

The man whom he picked out to organize this secret service was a regimental officer named Savary, who afterward became Due de Rovigo. Savary, like his master, excelled in judgment of men; he gathered from various corners of Europe an immense number of agents who served him with varying degrees of success, but with that curiously uniform fidelity which the service of Napoleon always seems to have had.

Chief among them was a young Alsatian, Charles Louis Schuhmeister, who earned the nickname of "Prince of Spies." Savary had come across him in the early days in a little Alsatian village where Schuhmeister, the son of a local clergyman, was carrying on a gigantic and eminently successful system of smuggling. When Napoleon commissioned him to organize an army of spies Savary at once bethought him of his shrewd and unobtrusive friend.

So young Schuhmeister entered the French service in 1800, being then barely thirty. He showed considerable skill in watching the doings of the emigres in Germany. He it was who unmasked the unfortunate Due d'Enghien to Ettenheim, where he was arrested. A certain General de Timmer was arrested at the same time; this was the result of a French official thinking that Schuhmeister, who with his strong German accent would say "General Dommer," was speaking of the much wanted Dmouiriez.—Westminster Review.

#### Lies and Death.

An English minister, who guarded his morning study hour very carefully, told the new maid that under no circumstances were callers to be admitted—except, of course, to add. In case of life and death.

Half an hour later the maid knocked at his door. "A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Why, I thought I told you"—"Yes, I told him," she replied, "but he says it's a question of life and death."

So he went downstairs and found an insurance agent.—New York Globe.

#### Grote and His Wife.

The wife of the historian Grote must have been an extraordinary woman. She rode without a saddle, she was not afraid to put off in a boat without a man, and she was plucky enough to marry her lover without permission and return home without saying a word about it. Sydney Smith described this lady and her lord in his happy fashion: "I do like them both so much, for he is ladylike, and she is a perfect gent."

#### He Was Serious.

Father—Jane, are that young man's intentions serious? Daughter—I think so. He says our carriage shed should be easily transformed into a garage, and the attic would make a dandy third room and bowling alley.—Home Post.

#### The Art of Oratory.

"I suppose you have been giving your people out home something to think about?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "I have been telling them funny stories to keep them from thinking"—Washington Star.

#### Dueling Prime Ministers.

In the old days a number of British premiers figured on the dueling ground. John Wilson Croker wrote in 1811: "Within the last hundred years six persons have fought duels who have been prime ministers—Pulteney (Lord Bath), Lord Shelburne, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Cambray and the Duke of Wellington. I might also add Peel, who twice challenged, and Castlereagh, who was almost a first minister. Of late years the custom has certainly decreased, and the house of lords has not now, I dare say, above half a dozen who have actually fought!"—London Standard.

#### A Wider Field.

"I think I'll be a trained nurse. I see many nurses marry millionaires."

"I would earnestly advise you to try the stage. Of course some millionaires go to hospitals, but more of them go to the musical comedies."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### Humors of Aviation.

Fair Damself—Aren't you afraid when you go up in the air? Aviator—Well, I must admit I sometimes feel a sort of groundless apprehension.—Pearson's Weekly.

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

#### Luke McLuke Says.

Ever notice that a man always stands back and waits until a plump tight-skirted girl has climbed on a street-car? But he always forces his way ahead of a long line, elderly female. He knows he isn't going to miss anything.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who poured kerosene on the kitchen fire to give it a good start?

There may be a few of them who need an artificial aroma, but the majority of the girls are a whole lot

#### I AM THE NEW CLERK



**I AM THE NEW CLERK. I LIKE THIS TOWN. I AM GOING TO WORK HERE A LONG TIME. I TOOK THE PICK OF ALL THE STORES IN TOWN AND I'M GOING TO WORK FOR CARSON AND CO.. BECAUSE I LIKE THE WAY THEY DO BUSINESS IN THIS STORE. THEY HAVE GOOD GOODS--SNAPPY IN STYLE: THEY SELL THEM AT THE LOW PRICE. YOU WILL SEE ME EVERY WEEK.**

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Manley, P. R. & Bro., Coffin for J. Brower . . . . .	8.00
Miller, Marvin, Reporting for Commonwealth . . . . .	30.00
McDaniel, L. A., per diem, February Term . . . . .	9.00
Petty, Nelle W., Reporting for Commonwealth . . . . .	5.00
Pirtle, W. W. & H. R., Ohio Co.'s Jurt for W. W. Pirtle Ditch . . . . .	100.00
Rice, B. F., per diem, February Term . . . . .	9.00
Show, Ed., per diem, February Term . . . . .	9.00
Smith, Winsor, per diem, February Term . . . . .	9.00
Taylor, H. W., per diem, February Term . . . . .	9.00
Tinsley W. S., Services as Clerk . . . . .	90.11
Tinsley, W. S., Financial Report . . . . .	25.00
Taylor, R. T., Jr., Medicine for pauper . . . . .	4.00
Taylor, J. P., Conveying pauper to Almshouse . . . . .	2.00
Tichenor, S. J., Mdse. for Mrs. Bishop . . . . .	16.71
Tichenor, R. C., per diem, February Term . . . . .	9.00
Willis, Dr. P. T., Medical services for pauper . . . . .	10.00
Yeiser, A. C., Insurance on jail . . . . .	112.50
Copy Attest:	
W. C. BLANKENSHIP, Clerk Ohio County Court.	
<b>CASTORIA</b>	
For Infants and Children.	
The Kind You Have Always Bought	
Bears the Signature of <i>Charles Fletcher</i> .	